quite

Q1. She is quiet a generous woman (a)/ to have donated (b)/ such a large amount (c)/ for the flood affected people.(d)

have just received

Q2. I presently received (a)/ a piece of news and (b)/ it is so shocking that I do not (c)/ want to break it to others.(d)

only too

Q3. My last journey was (a)/ none too pleasant and I enjoyed (b)/ the alluring sights of flora and fauna (c)/ through the tinsel window pan.(d)

Q4. The students (a)/ and the teachers (b)/ worked hardly (c)/ to make the event a success.(d)

hard

Q5. We are (a)/ yet living (b)/in the (c)/same house.(d)

still

Q6. Found in many parts (a)/ of India, the frangipani tree is (b)/ a small, low –branching tree (c)/ which is especial used for several medicinal purposes.(d)

especially

Q7. Sheela was reprimanded for coming lately to school.

(a) to school lately

(b) late to school

(c) to school later

(d) No improvement

Q8. She loved herself (a)/ so more/ that she (b)/ thought of no one else.(c)/ no error (d)

much

Q9. This is a most (a)/ important chapter so you (b)/ should study it carefully.(c)/ no error (d)

D. Adj Sub verb Adv Adv narrowly Adv missing PAdj my Obj of V+ing car

Q10. That tree fell down yesterday narrowly miss my car.

(a) No substitution required

(b) narrowly missed

(c) narrowly missing

(d) narrowed missing

He came shouting.
S V (Adv)

He is the most intelligent boy in his class

He is a very intelligent boy.

= a most = very.

He is a most intelligent boy.

1. Ans (a) use ‘**quite’** instead of ‘**quiet’**.
2. Ans (a) Use ‘**I have just received’** in place of ‘**I presently received**.’
3. Ans (b) Use ‘**only too’** in place of ‘**none too.**’
4. Ans (c) use ‘**hard’** instead of ‘**hardly**’
5. Ans (b) use ‘**still’** instead of ‘**yet’**
6. Ans (d) replace **'especial used for several medicinal purposes'** with **'used especially for several medicinal purposes.’**
7. Ans (b)
8. Ans (b) use ‘**much**’ instead of ‘**more**’
9. Ans (d)
10. Ans (c)

- **LATE** :- It can act as adjective and adverb.
- **LATELY**(recently):- it can act as adv only
- **TOO** :- (more than what is required).It is used to qualify negative adjectives. (too - to + V_B)
- **VERY:-** It can be used to qualify both positive and negative adjectives

I have visited Manali late so let's go somewhere else.

lately

He came very lately so the teacher scolded him.

late

The water of the Ganga is too pure.

very

My grandfather is very weak to climb the stairs alone.

too

My grandfather is very weak that he can't climb the stairs alone.

so

VERY :- It is used with positive degrees of adj/adv .
Generally it qualifies present participles. It can’t qualify a verb

MUCH:- It is used with comparative degrees of adj/adv.
Generally it qualifies past participles. It can qualify a verb

much

Ajay is very stronger than Sumit so he should be sent to fight.

very

Rohan is a much brave soldier and everybody is proud of him.

much

He talks very but does nothing so I don't like him.

much Adj(PastPr) Noun

The very awaited scheme of the government was launched yesterday.

S LV very Adj(PrPr)

The movie was much interesting so I watched it 3 times.

I am very tired so I am going to bed. NE

- AT FIRST :- (Contradiction)
- FIRST/ FIRSTLY/FIRST OF ALL :- (Sequence)
- NEAR :- (adj, adv., prep.)
- NEARLY :- ADV (approximately)
- AT PRESENT:- Now
- PRESENTLY :- Very soon.

nearly

Rajesh has sold near 1000 books so far.

near

You should rent a house nearly your office.

at present

I am teaching you types of adverbs presently. (sent Imp)

First

At first boil eggs and then fry them in a pan.

At first

First I thought that the question was easy but It was a difficult one.

- HARD:- It can act as adjective and adverb both, when used as an adverb it is used after the verb
- HARDLY:- it can act only as an adverb.
- LOUD (adj.) v/s LOUDLY (adv.) v/s. ALOUD (adv.)
- ESPECIALLY:- (particularly)
- SPECIALLY :- (in a special manner.)

loud Noun

They were singing in a very loudly voice so they got scolded by her.

aloud (adv)

The teacher asked him to speak loudly so that everybody could hear him.

hard

Sunil hit Ramesh very hardly with a hard bat.

✗ hard ✓

Devika hardly studied so she topped her class.

✗ Adj (Past P.) / Noun

They brought an especially baked cake for me on my birthday.

e ✓

I bought this watch specially for you.

- IN TIME:- (Before the scheduled time)
- ON TIME :- (at scheduled time)
- WITHIN + TIME:- (on or before time with compulsion duration)
- BY + TIME:- (on or before time with compulsion point of time)

The exam will start in time/on time so you should reach there in time/on time so that you get time to relax before your exam.

I will return your notes within/by Sunday.

I will return your notes within/by 3 days.

I will return your notes on/by Sunday.